

What is claimed is:

1- The method of making an anti-static paper, comprising the steps of forming a pulp slurry, blending a conductive material into said slurry, and forming said slurry into a dried anti-static paper

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2- .The method of making an anti-static paper, comprising the steps of :

forming a fibrous base paper,

treating said fibrous base paper with a saturant,

said saturant comprising a solution of an anti-static agent, and a liquid carrier,

10 depositing said anti-static agent in the interstices of said fibrous base paper,

and drying said treated base paper to a predetermined moisture level.

3- The method of claim 2, wherein said saturant further comprises a viscosity increasing agent, having a viscosity in the range that suppresses saturation of said base paper while not

15 substantially suppressing delivering of said anti-static agent to the interstices of said fibrous base paper.

4- The method of claim 2, wherein said anti-static agent is selected from the group consisting of electro-conductive quaternary ammonium polymer and salts thereof, aluminum sulfate, carbon, and poly-aluminum chloride.

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5- The method of claim 2, wherein said base paper has porosity level of  $< 5\text{-sec./100ml}$ .

6- The method of claim 5, wherein said saturant further comprises a viscosity increasing agent, having a viscosity in the range that suppresses saturation of said base paper while not substantially suppressing delivering of said anti-static agent to the interstices of said fibrous base paper.

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7- The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of facilitating penetration of the saturant into said base paper by incorporating an internal sizing, in the range from 0.5 to 30 lbs of sizing per ton of base paper.

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8- The method of claim 2, wherein said anti-static paper has an ash content of less than 15% by weight.

9- The method of claim 2, wherein said saturant is a pre-blended solution of conductive resin and starch at a total solids of greater than about 10% dry solids.

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10- The method of claim 9, wherein said saturant is formulated to a ratio >15% conductive material (dry weight) and <85% modified starch (dry weight).

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11- The method of claim 10, further comprising the step of drying said saturant treated product to a moisture level of in the range of about 3.5% to 6.5%.

12- The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of forming said dried anti-static paper into a non-planar void fill material.

13- The method of claim 12, wherein said non-planar shape is concave.

14- The method of claim 13, wherein said concave shape is non-uniform and non-nesting.

15- The method of claim 14, wherein said concave shape has an elliptical, curvilinear, oval, or ovoid configuration

16- The method of claim 13, wherein said non-planar void fill material has alternate concave and convex rows.

17- The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of forming said dried anti-static paper into a non-planar pleated sheet.

18- The method of claim 13, wherein said non-planar shape is formed by combining two concave units into a hollow single unit.

19- An anti-static paper, comprising a fibrous base paper and a static dissipative agent in the interstices of said fibrous base paper.

20- The anti-static paper of claim 19, wherein said fibrous base paper comprises wood fibers, recycled paper or synthetic fibers, and combinations thereof

21- The anti-static paper of claim 20, wherein said work fibers are selected from the group consisting of softwood kraft, hardwood kraft and mixtures thereof.

22- The anti-static paper of claim 19, wherein said paper is low linting, and static  
5 dissipative, in a range of approximately  $1 \times 10^3$  ohms per square to  $1 \times 10^{11}$  ohms per square, at a relative humidity of no greater than 15%.

23- The anti-static paper of claim of claim 22, wherein said paper has a maximum voltage  
decay rate of approximately two seconds at less than 15% relative humidity for about 5,000  
10 applied volts to substantially zero volts, upon grounding of the product.

24 - The anti-static paper of claim 19, wherein said paper is a low linting, static dissipative paper having a basis weight is in the range from about 8 to 300 grams per sq meter.

15 25 . The anti-static paper of claim 19, said paper further comprising:

(i) a plurality of sheets comprising a plurality of upper sheet and lower sheets, said sheets being releasably bonded together by a first adhesive applied over a portion of the adjacent surfaces of said sheets, the remainder of the adjacent surfaces of said sheets being free of said first adhesive, and

20 (ii) each sheet being electrostatic dissipative.

26. The anti-static paper of claim 25 wherein said first adhesive is a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

27. The anti-static paper of claim 25 wherein each of said plurality of sheets have substantially the same width and length.

5 28. The anti-static paper of claim 25, wherein said adhesive includes a static dissipative agent.

29. The anti-static paper of claim 25, wherein said plurality of sheets is a note pad.

10 30. A pad assembly comprising:

a multiplicity of flexible sheets, each sheet being generally of the same size, having obverse and rear surfaces, having peripheral edges including first and second opposite edges, having a band of repositionable pressure sensitive adhesive coated on said rear surface adjacent to and spaced by a large predetermined spacing from said second edge, said sheets being disposed in  
15 a stack with the corresponding peripheral edges of the sheets aligned, the front and rear surfaces of adjacent sheets facing each other, and the band of repositionable pressure sensitive adhesive on each sheet adhering that sheet to the adjacent sheet in the stack; and  
each sheet being electrostatic dissipative paper.

20 31. A pad assembly according to claim 30 wherein said adhesive includes an electrostatic dissipative agent.